KUZIN, M.I.; SHKROB, O.S.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Prevention and therapy of asphyxia due to avulsion of a bronchial tumor during surgery. Khirurgiia 36 no.7:108-115 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(BRONCHI--TUMORS) (ASPHYXIA)

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; KIPRENSKIY, Yu.V.

Solitary exostosis. Ortop.,travm.i protez. no.10:32-37 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki im. N.N. Burdenko (dir. - zasluzh. deyatel' nauki prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova (dir. - prof. V.V. Kovanov).
(EXOSTOSIS)

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; KIPRENSKIY, Yu.V.

M.V.Lomonosov's role in the development of Russian medicine.
Vrach. delo no.11:8-11 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika 1-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LOMONOSOV, MIKHAIL VASIL'EVICH, 1711-1765)
(MEDICAL RESEARCH)

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; KIPRENSKIY, Yu.V.

Subungual exostoses. Sov. med. 25 no.11:141-143 N '61.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki imeni N.N.Gurdenko (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.N.Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova (dir. - prof. V.V.Kovanov).

(EXOSTOSIS) (NAILS (ANATOMY)--DISEASES)

IVANOVA, A.T.; KUZIN, M.I.

Use of pigmentless preparation from the fungus Inonotus obliquus in the treatment of Brown-Pearce rabbit carcinoma. Trudy I-MMI 16:286-293 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii imeni S.I. Chechulina (zav. - kand. med. nauk A.S. Chechulin).

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; OSIPOVA, N.A.

Reticulocytic reaction of the blood as an index of hypoxia during surgery under anesthesia and during the postoperative period. Khirurgiia 38 no.10:44-50 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(ERYTHROCYTES)
(ANOXENIA) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (ANESTHESIA)

KUZIN, M.I.; ZHUKOVSKIY, V.D.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Use of interferential currents in combined anesthesia in surgery. Eksp. khir. i anest. 8 no.5:57-60 S-D '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav.- prof. N.N. Elanskiy), kafedra fiziki (zav.- prof. N.M. Liventsov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova i laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii (zav.- prof. V.A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; SACHKOV, V.I.; KISELEVA, N.V.

Use of viadril in clinical practice. Khirurgiia 39 no.7:19-25 Jl'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.N.Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Anesthesia in operations on bile ducts. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:193-198 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; ZHUKOVSKIY, V.D.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Combined electric anesthesia induced by interference currents.
Trudy 1-go MMI 33:232-235 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.; KISELEVA, N.V.

Results of the use of viadril in a clinic. Trudy 1-go MMI 33: 333-340 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.; DZENELADZE, V.I.

Results of the use of nobutane, a new muscle relaxant. Trudy 1-go MMI 33:349-354 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I.; SACHKOV, V.I.

Review of I.S.Robiner's book "Electroencephalography as a method of study on narcosis." Eksper. khir. i anest. 9 no.1:91-92 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; SHKROB, O.S., dotsent; SACHKOV, V.I., kand. med. nauk

Basic problems of general anesthesia in lung cancer surgery. Khirurgiia 40 no.7:3-8 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

AKULOVA, R.F., prof.; ANTELAVA, N.V., prof.; AR'YEV, T.Ya., prof.; BAIROV, G.A., prof.; VELIKORETSKIY, A.N., prof.; [illegible], A.V., prof. [deceased]; GILORYBOV, G.Ye., prof.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.K., prof.; DOLINA, O.A., kand. med. nauk; ZATSEPIN, T.S., prof.; KIRICHINSKIY, A.R., prof.; KOZLOVA, A.V., prof.; KOTOV, A.P., prof.; KRAKOVSKIY, N.I., prof.; KUZIN, M.I., prof.; L'VOV, A.N., prof. [deceased]; MITYUNIN, N.K., kand. med. nauk; MTVARELIDZE, Sh.I., prof., [deceased]; NOVACHENKO, N.P., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki USSR; OSIPOV, B.K., prof.; PIKIN, K.I., prof.; POSTNIKOV, B.N., prof.; RAKOV, A.I., prof.; STRUCHKOV, V.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; FAYERMAN, I.L., prof. [deceased]; FILATOV, A.N., prof.; SHMELEV, I.V., prof. [deceased]; PETROVSKIY, B.V., zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR, prof., otv. red.

[Multivolume manual on surgery] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po khirurgii. Moskva, Meditsina. Vol.2. 1964. 771 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Antelava, Petrovskiy).
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Bairov, Novachenko, Struchkov, Filatov).

KUZIN, M.I.; BELYAYEV, V.L.

Use of trimecaine in local anesthesia. Trudy 1-go MMI 33: 268-273 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KUZIN, M.I., prof.; CHISTOVA, M.A., dotsent

Principles of rational antibiotic therapy of some surgical infections. Khirurgiia 40 no.2:11-19 F '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.

KUZIN, [illegible]

Thyrectomy and its place in the early and late treatment of spasthemia. Khirurgiia 40 no.4:78-83 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. M.K. Volanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

KUZIN, M.I. (Moskva, ul. Gertsena, d. 13, kv. [illegible]); ZHARINOV, A.A.; ZELIKSON, A.S.

Some essential problems concerning operative methodology in primary cancer of the lungs. Grud. khir. 6 no.5:47-52 [illegible]
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. M.M. Yelanskiy [deceased]) I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

KOLCHENOGOV, Pavel Dmitriyevich [deceased]; KUZIN, M.M., red.; MATVEYEVA, M.M., tekhn. red.

[External intestinal fistulas and their treatment] Naruzhnye kishechnye svishchi i ikh lechenie. Moskva, 1964. 233 p. (MIRA 17:3)

GELLER, Boris Petrovich; KUZIN, Mikhail Yakovlevich; LOSHCHENKOV, Vadim Yakovlevich; LEVITSKIY, Bentsion Aronovich; ALEKSEYEV, V.K., spets. red.; VOLOSHCHENKO, Z N., red.

[Financing and calculations in construction; consultations and explanations] Finansirovanie i raschety v stroitel'stve; konsul'tatsii i raz"iasneniia. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1964. 199 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ukraine. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

BIBERGAL', A.V.; PERTSOVSKIY, Ye.S.; KUZIN, M.Ye.

Gamma-ray source for grain irradiation. Atom. energ. 16 no.1:84-86 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

KUZIN, N.

Receipts and expenditures of trade organizations. Sov. torg. no.8:44-47 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Russia--Commerce)

KUZIN, N.A.; LEBEDEV, N.N.; CHEBOTAREV, A.S., redaktor; INOZEMTSEVA, A.I., redaktor; SHLENSKIY, I.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Practical manual on municipal and engineering trigonometrical surveying] Prakticheskoe rukovodstvo po gorodskoi i inzhenernoi poligonometrii. Pod red. A.S.Chebotareva. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1954. 478 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Triangulation)

KUZIN, N.A.; ALTUF'YEVA, A.M., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Engineering studies for the planning of street car lines] Tekhnicheskie izyskaniia dlia proektirovaniia putei tramvaia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1958. 116 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Street railways)

PUSHTORSKIY, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, inzh.; KUZIN, Nikolay Alekseyevich, inzh.; KUZNETSOV, I.A., red.; VOLKOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Engineering research for bridges in metropolitan areas] Izyskaniia mostovykh perekhodov v gorodakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1958. 181 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Bridges)

VIDUYEV, Nikolay Grigor'yevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RAKITOV, Daniil Ivanovich; PODREZAN, Vladimir Viktorovich; MOISEYEV, Vladimir Yulianovich; AFANAS'YEV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; LEVCHUK, G.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KUZIN, N.A., inzh.-geodezist, spetsred.; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Surveying in bridge construction] Geodezicheskie raboty v mostostroenii. Pod red. N.G.Vidueva. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 137 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Surveying) (Bridge construction)

BAYKOV, B.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHUL'GIN, V.I., tekhnik.
Prinimal uchastiye: KUZIN, N.D.

Apparatus for using automatic control in the continuous inoculation of animals. Pred. dop. kontsent. atmosf. zagr. no.7:99-104'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny imeni F.F.Erismana.
(AIR -- POLLUTION) (AUTOMATIC CONTROL)
(INNOCULATION)

KUZIN, N.I., prof.; NARYCHEV, A.A., kand. med. nauk; KISELEVA, N.V.

General anesthesia in surgery on the thyroid gland. Khirurgiia 40 no.12:5-11 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. prof. N.N. Yelanskiy [deceased]) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

KUZIN, N. I.

Planirovanie finansov v gosudarstvennoi vnutrennei torgovle SSSR / Financial planning in the state domestic trade of the U.S.S.R./. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1953. 155 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 1 April 1954.

SEREBRYAKOV, S.V., prof., doktor ekonom.nauk; GOGOL', B.I., dotsent; LIFITS, M.M., prof.; FEFILOV, A.I., dotsent; KISTANOV, Ya.A., dotsent; GENKINA, L.S., dotsent; VASIL'YEV, S.S., dotsent; DNEPROVSKIY, S.P., prof.; PIROGOV, P.V., dotsent; SMOTRINA, N.A., dotsent; KULIKOV, A.G., dotsent; KUZIN, N.I., dotsent; PISKUNOV, V. red. ; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn.red.

[Economics of Soviet commerce] Ekonomika sovetskoi torgovli; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva. Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1959. 478 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Russia--Commerce)

KUZIN, N.I.

Stand for sealing insulators on pin holding crossmembers. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 3 no.8:34-35 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela Svyaz'rema No.22.
(Electric lines--Overhead)

KUZIN, Nikolay Ivanovich; LYUDSKOV, B.P., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Finances of the state commerce of the U.S.S.R. and their planning] Finansy gosudarstvennoi torgovli SSSR i ikh planirovanie. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Russia--Commerce)

GRIGOR'YAN, G.V., dots.; KISTANOV, Ya.A., dots.; FEFILOV, A.I., dots.; GENKINA, L.S., dots.; VASIL'YEV, S.S., dots.; SEREBRYAKOV, S.V., prof.; DNEPROVSKIY, S.P., prof.; PIROGOV, P.V., dots.; GOGOL', B.I., dots.; SMOTRINA, N.A., dots.; KULIKOV, A.G., dots.; KUZIN, N.I., dots.; AVETISYAN, Ye., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn. red.

[Economics of Soviet commerce; textbook] Ekonomika sovetskoi torgovli; uchebnik. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962. 527 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V.Plekhanova (for Grigor'yan, Kistanov, Fefilov, Genkina, Vasil'yev, Serebryakov, Dneprovskiy, Pirogov, Gogol', Smotrina, Kulikov, Kuzin). (Russia--Commerce)

SOV/57-28-9-30/53

AUTHORS: Semerchan, A. A., Vereshchagin, L. F., Filler, F. M., Kuzin, N. N.

TITLE: Momentum Distribution in a Continuous Fluid Jet at Supersonic Velocity (Raspredeleniye kolichestva dvizheniya v nepreryvnoy zhidkostnoy struye sverkhzvukovoy skorosti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 9, pp. 2062-2071

ABSTRACT: This paper covers the investigation of a continuous horizontal fluid jet at sub- and supersonic velocity (from 300 to 540 m/sec). The principal procedure adopted in the experiments is described. In order to obtain a jet with the required parameters, the Nr 1 hydraulic plant of the association mentioned below (Ref 7) was used. The distribution of momentum in a continuous water jet ejected at supersonic velocities from a nozzle was obtained. According to the curves describing the momentum distribution the boundaries of a free water jet moving with supersonic velocity in the atmosphere were determined. The contour of the jet is in accordance with that observed in photographs. It was found that an increased viscosity of the fluid results in a reduction of the conical angle of the jet. A com-

Card 1/2

Momentum Distribution in a Continuous Fluid Jet at Supersonic Velocity

bination of the method of determining the momentum (which was used here), together with a satisfactory method of determining the density of the moving medium throughout the jet makes it possible to find the velocity field and the distribution of kinetic energy in supersonic fluid jets. There are 11 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziki sverkhvysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva (Laboratory of Physics of Superhigh Pressures, AS USSR, Moscow)

80278
S/170/60/003/02/11/026
B008/B005

102000

AUTHORS: Semerchan, A. A., Filler, F. M., Dembo, N. S., Kuzin, N. N.

TITLE: The Application of Liquid Jets Flowing Out at Ejector Pressures of up to 1,000 kg/cm^2

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 61-66

TEXT: Peculiarities and rules of ejectors are investigated at a pressure of the active liquid (p_1) between 300 and 1,000 kg/cm^2, and a pressure of the passive liquid (p_2) between 1 and 7.6 atmospheres. A diagram of the experimental plant is shown by Fig. 1. By exchanging the central ejector part, 4 discharge parts with different diameters could be investigated. The experimental results are given in Figs. 2 and 3. As can be seen, the characteristic of the ejector consists of a working and a cavitation (vertical) part. The limit of the ejection coefficient q* is determined by the pressures p_1 and p_2 as well as by the form and size of the discharge part. An

Card 1/2

increase in p_1 leads to an approximately proportional pressure increase behind the ejector, at the same time shifting the beginning of cavitation in the direction of lower q-values. The change in p_2 influences only slightly the working characteristic but the more so the critical ejection coefficient. The critical ejection coefficient is well expressed by the formula $q = (m-1)\sqrt{\frac{p_2 - p_s}{p_1 - p_s}}$ suggested by P. P. Korolev (Ref. 6). p_s = pressure of the saturated vapors. Table 1 shows that this formula in first approximation permits a determination of the position of the cavitation branch of the characteristic. The formation of cavitation was observed visually. Fig. 4 shows the transparent discharge part of an ejector model under varying working conditions. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, g. Moskva
(Institute of High-pressure Physics AS USSR, City of Moscow)

Card 2/2

S/170/60/003/03/14/034
B014/B007

10.4000

AUTHORS: Semerchan, A. A., Vereshchagin, L. F., Filler, F. M., Kuzin, N. N.

TITLE: The Problem of the Destructive Effect of Cavitation

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 87-90

TEXT: The formation of cavities by quickly moved liquids is investigated. Among other things, the authors refer to the opinion expressed by M. Kornfel'd (Ref. 3), according to which the destructive effect is caused immediately by the water hitting the metal surface. Besides this purely mechanical theory of the effect produced by cavitation, also the chemical theory is mentioned. Experimental results, in which the time-dependence of the formation of cavities on various factors was investigated, are discussed. As may be seen from Fig. 2, the time for the formation of cavities decreases sharply with increasing velocity. Fig. 3 graphically shows the dependence of the time required for the formation of cavities upon the distance between the metal plate and the nozzle for three different nozzle diameters

Card 1/2

(0.64-0.84 mm). The rate of outflow was 440 m/sec. For each of the three curves it was found that at a certain distance the time required for the formation of cavities is a minimum. This high intensity of cavitation is connected with the division of the jet. The results obtained tend to confirm the mechanical cavitation theory. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR, g. Moskva (Institute of High-pressure Physics of the AS USSR, City of Moscow)

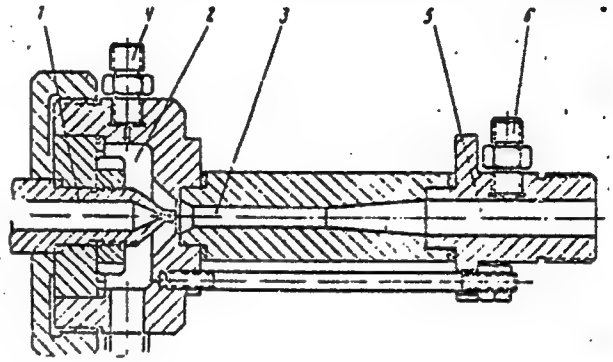
S/193/60/000/012/012/018
A004/A001

AUTHORS: Semerchan, A. A., Kuzin, N. N., Isaykov, V. K.

TITLE: A High-Pressure Fluid Ejector

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1960, No. 12, pp.35-36

TEXT: The Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-Pressure Physics of the AS USSR) has designed and manufactured a high-pressure ejector achieving a pressure of the active fluid up to 1,000 kg/cm^2. The necessary pressure of the active fluid is produced by the K-17 hydraulic compressor of 1.8 m^3/hour capacity at a pressure of up to 2,000 at. The compressor is also a design of the Institute. The illustration shows a longitudinal



Card 1/2

A High-Pressure Fluid Ejector

section of the ejector. The active fluid is supplied by the hydraulic compressor through nozzle 1 with a central angle of taper of 50° and a cylindrical section with a length-to-diameter ratio of 2.5. The fluid discharge through the nozzle amounts to 0.45 liter/sec. The passive fluid is supplied by the NK-5-15M (LK-5-15M) centrifugal pump to receiver 2 and enters mixing chamber 3 through a ring-shaped slot 10.3 mm in diameter. The pressure of the passive fluid is controlled by a damping pressure gage through connecting branch 4. The mixing chamber, consisting of the conical input part with a central angle of taper of 50°, the cylindrical neck 6.94 mm in diameter and the conical diffusor with a span angle of 8°, is of solid construction and polished. From the diffusor the fluid gets into the cylindrical receiver 5, 15 mm in diameter where the output pressure is measured by a damping pressure gage through connecting branch 6. The ejector parts are made of 45ХНМФА (45KhNMFA) steel, the seals are of teflon.. The output pressure and the total fluid discharge are controlled by a valve. At an output pressure of 30 kg/cm^2 the ratio of passive fluid discharge to active fluid discharge is 2:1. The following technical data are given: pressure fluid - water; nozzle diameter - 1.15 mm; neck diameter - 6.94 mm; pressure of active fluid - 1,000 kg/cm^2; pressure of passive fluid - 4 kg/cm^2; output pressure - 30 kg/cm^2; active fluid discharge - 0.45 liter/sec; passive fluid discharge - 0.9 liter/sec. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

89609

1.1210

S/020/61/136/002/012/034
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Semerchan, A. A., Kuzin, N. N., and Popova, S. V.

TITLE: Changes in Resistivity of Some Metals at Pressures of up to 200 000 kg/cm^2

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 2, pp. 320-321

TEXT: The authors studied the resistivity of antimony, arsenic, and calcium at pressures of up to 200 000 kg/cm^2. Likewise, bismuth, whose resistivity has hitherto been known up to 140 000 kg/cm^2, was investigated. The bismuth and calcium specimens were made from wire, the antimony and arsenic specimens were thin single crystals. All specimens were chemically pure. As may be seen from changes in resistivity of the specimens graphically represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, arsenic and calcium have a monotonic change of resistivity with rising pressure, bismuth and antimony, however, have not. At 130 000 kg/cm^2, antimony shows a jump-like change

Card 1/2

89609

Changes in Resistivity of Some Metals at Pressures of up to 200 000 kg/cm^2

S/020/61/136/002/012/034
B019/B056

in resistivity, bismuth at 125 000 kg/cm^2. The authors point out the possible use of the jump-like change in resistivity of antimony at 130 000 kg/cm^2 for the calibration of high-pressure devices. A parallel connection of antimony and bismuth (Fig. 1 б) would be particularly suited. There are 4 figures and 2 references: 2 US.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokykh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Physics of High Pressures of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1960

Card 2/6

23807
S/020/61/138/001/011/023
B104/B201

9.4300(1160,1143,1136) also 2108

AUTHORS: [illegible]agin, L. F., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Semercnan, A. A., Kuzin, N. N., and Popova, S. V.

TITLE: Change of resistivity of some metals at pressures up to 250,000 kg/cm^2

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 138, no. 1, 1961, 84-85

TEXT: This is in continuation of an earlier paper by Vereshchagin et al. (DAN, 136, no. 2, (1961)). The authors wanted to find new polymorphous transformations at high pressures in metals being accompanied by an abrupt change of resistivity. Bridgman (Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., 81, 165 (1952)) and Bundy (Phys. Rev., 110, no. 2, (1958)) have been able to identify a considerable number of polymorphous transformations of various metals and alloys at high pressures. The possibility is pointed out of calibrating high-pressure apparatus with the aid of an abrupt change of the resistivity of different alloys at given pressures. The authors used a high-pressure chamber calibrated with the aid of the known resistivity

Card 1/4

S/020/61/138/001/011/023
B104/B201

Change of resistivity of some metals...

jumps to determine the resistivity of the following metals: Bi I - II (25,600 kg/cm^2); Bi II - III (27,000 kg/cm^2); Tl (45,000 kg/cm^2); Ba (80,000 kg/cm^2); Bi VI - VII (125,000 kg/cm^2). Pressure above 125,000 kg/cm^2 was determined by extrapolation (Fig. 1). The specimens were wires 0.6 - 0.8 mm in diameter, the medium transmitting the pressure was silver chloride. Measurements were conducted at room temperature. Measurement results are graphically presented in Fig. 2. R_{30} is the resistivity of the metal concerned at a pressure of 30,000 kg/cm^2.

Bridgman discovered on zirconium at a pressure above 80,000 kg/cm^2 a sharp drop of the resistivity. The authors have not been able to ascertain this drop up to 250,000 kg/cm^2. The difference in results is explained by a possible difference in the purity degree of the metals. The authors used zirconium iodide with 99.7 % purity. The following comparative data are offered: Bridgman obtained for Pb: $R_{100}/R_{30} = 0.694$, for Sn: $R_{100}/R_{30} = 0.707$, for Cd: $R_{100}/R_{30} = 0.795$. Under the same conditions

Change of resistivity of some metals...

and in the same succession the authors obtained: 0.683, 0.715, and 0.808. The difference is not in excess of 2 %. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of High Pressures, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1961

Legend to Fig. 1: 1, pressure in units of 10^3 kg/cm^2; 2, loading of press in tons.

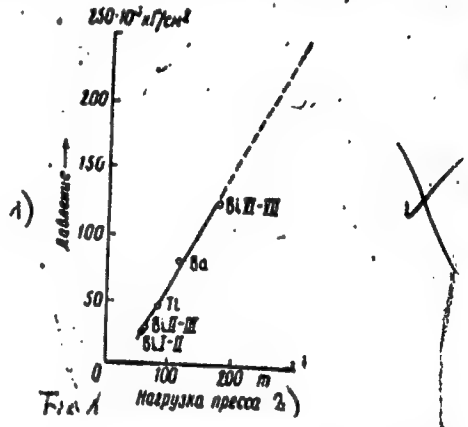


Fig. 1

Card 3/4

S/020/62/145/001/009/018
B104/B102

16000

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, L. F., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Semerchan, A. A., Zubkov, V. M., and Kuzin, N. N.

TITLE: High-pressure and high-temperature apparatus with several pairs of electric lead-in wires

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 1, 1962, 71-72

TEXT: Difficulties arising in the current feed to high-pressure apparatus were overcome by the device shown in Fig. 1. Specimen 4 is placed in a cylindrical container inside a high-pressure chamber 5. Two pistons 9 compress the specimen. During compression the pyrophillite seals 2 enter the gaps (~ 0.1 mm) between the four sectors of pistons 9. The current is fed through the piston to the cylindrical graphite or metal container which is used as a furnace. The apparatus was calibrated for pressures of up to 50,000 kg/cm^2 by making use of the jumps known to occur in the electric conductivity of Bi and Tl at certain temperatures. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

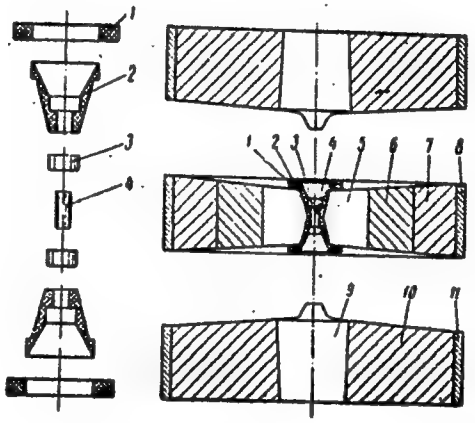
High-pressure and high-temperature...

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Physics of High Pressures of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1962

Fig. 1. High-pressure apparatus.

Legend: (1) and (2) pyrophillite seals; (3) ring for pressure transmission; (4) specimen; (5) high-pressure chamber.



Card 2/2

SEMERCHAN, A.A.; KUZIN, N.N.; ISAYKOV, V.K.

Effect of an electric field on a continuous liquid jet. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 6 no.2:114-117 F '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut fiziki vysokhikh davleniy AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Jets—Fluid dynamics) (Electric fields)

KUZIN, N.N.; SEMERCHAN, A.A.; VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.; DROZDOVA, L.N.

Temperature dependence of the electroconductivity of iodine at pressures up to 200,000 Kg./cm^2. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:78-79 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vereshchagin).
(Iodine--Electric properties)
(High-pressure research)

SEMERCHAN, A.A.; KUZIN, N.N.; VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.

Temperature dependence of the electric resistance of polycrystalline graphite at pressures up to 250,000 kg./cm^2. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.4:803-804 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vereshchagin).
(Graphite crystals—Electric properties)
(High-pressure research)

VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.; SEMERCHAN, A.A.; POPOVA, S.V.; KUZIN, N.N.

Variations in the electric resistance of certain semiconductors at pressures up to 300,000 kg./cm.^{2}. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:757-760 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vereshchagin).
(Semiconductors—Electric properties)

L 10096-63 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(k)/EWP(q)/BDS/EWT(m) AFFTC/ASD/
SSD Pr-4/Pu-4/Ps-4/Pf-4 IJP(C)/GG/TW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP3002871 S/0020/63/150/005/1026/1028

AUTHOR: Semerchan, A. A.; Vereshchagin, L. F. (Corresponding member, AN SSSR); Kuzin, N. N.; Drozdova, L. N.

TITLE: Changes in the resistivity of PbTe, CdTe, and Bi sub 2 Te sub 3 at pressures of up to 200,000 kg/cm sup 2

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 5, 1963, 1026-1028

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductors, lead telluride, cadmium telluride, bismuth telluride, resistivity, pressure dependence of resistivity, phase transformation

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the pressure dependence of resistivity of PbTe, CdTe, and Bi sub 2 Te sub 3 semiconductors at room temperature. This is a continuation of a previous investigation (L. F. Vereshchagin, A. A. Semerchan, S. V. Popova, N. N. Kuzin, DAN, 145, no. 4, 1962). The resistance-pressure curves of three specimens of p-type PbTe (differing somewhat from each other in their dimensions, electrical properties, and purity), though reflecting the differences in the specimens, all show a minimum at 65,000 kg/cm sup 2 and a maximum at 80,000--85,000 kg/cm sup 2. The resistivity of n-type CdTe which at atmospheric pressure is high drops abruptly at a pressure of 50,000 kg/cm sup 2, a phenomenon

Card 1/2

L 12096-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002871

2

also noted by other observers (G. A. Samara, H. G. Drickmaker, The Physics and Chemistry of Solids, 23, no. 5, 457, 1962). With further increase of pressure to 200,000 kg/cm sup 2, the resistivity decreases slowly to about 25% of the original, and CdTe becomes a good conductor with a resistivity of 10 sup -4 to 10 sup -5 ohm-cm. The resistivity of p-type Bi sub 2 Te sub 3 decreases 75% between atmospheric pressure and 30,000 kg/cm sup 2. At 200,000 kg/cm sup 2, resistivity is only 1/30 of that at 30,000 kg/cm sup 2. Changes in the patterns of the curves indicate that polymorphic transformations take place in these semiconductors at certain pressures (at room temperature): in PbTe at 75,000--80,000 kg/cm sup 2, in CdTe at 50,000 kg/cm sup 2, and in Bi sub 2 Te sub 3 at 100,000 kg/cm sup 2. These transformations are reversible: with restoration of atmospheric pressure the specimens regain their original resistivity (except for a small decrease caused by changes of dimensions). X-ray diffraction patterns, however, did not show the formation of any new phase. "The authors thank A. A. Averkin for his comments on the results of the investigation." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics of High Pressures, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Mar63 DATE ACQ: 15Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SEMERCHAN, A.A.; KUZIN, N.N., DROZDOVA, L.N.; VERESHCHAGIN, L.F.

Variations in the electric resistance of PbS, PbSe, and PbTe at pressures up to 200,000 kg./cm^2. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1079-1081 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vereshchagin).

ACCESSION NR: AP4018391 S/0120/64/000/001/0194/0195

AUTHOR: Semerchan, A. A.; Kuzin, N. N.

TITLE: Outfit for elevated-temperature high-pressure investigations

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 194-195

TOPIC TAGS: pressure chamber, high pressure chamber, Bridgeman anvils, temperature pressure tester

ABSTRACT: A new high-pressure device which can operate at temperatures of from room up to 200C is described. Two steel sockets 1 and 13 (see Enclosure 1) are joined by a screw thread. A high-pressure apparatus 10, 11 is placed into the lower socket 13. A plunger 6 is equipped with gaskets 2 and 3; the plunger stroke is 15 mm. The press was tested for 60 t. A hydrocompressor supplies the necessary pressure of the working fluid. Electrical connections are passed through holes 7 and 16 which also serve to fill the lower socket with the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4018391

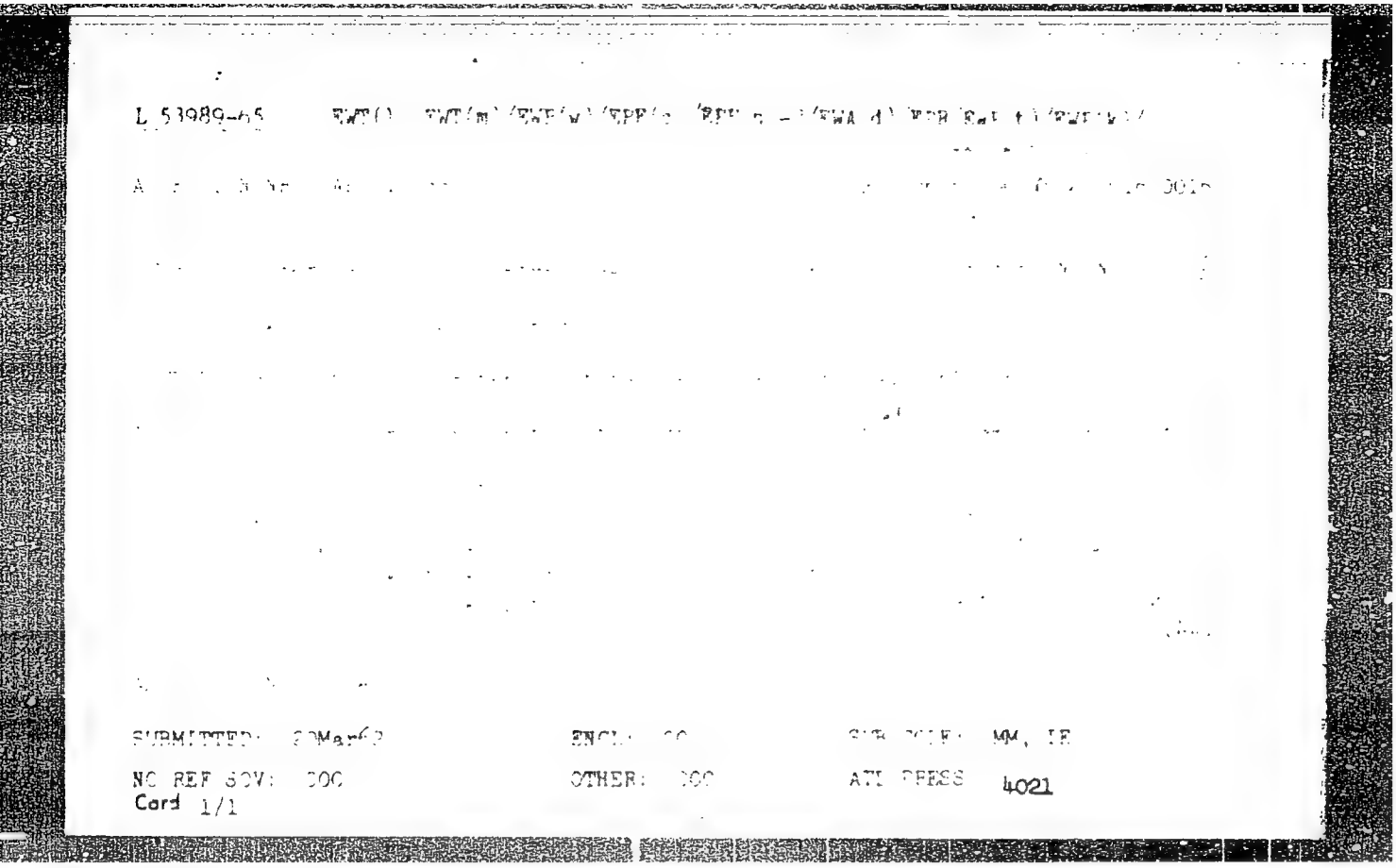
thermostat liquid. The high-pressure apparatus is of the Bridgeman anvils type. The specimen has a volume of about 0.05 cm^3. The electrical resistance of metallic polycrystalline selenium was measured under a pressure of 30 kat which corresponded to 8 t on the press. A temperature range of from room up to 188C was used. "The authors wish to thank L. F. Vereshchagin for discussing the results." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki vy*sokikh davleniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-Pressure Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 31Jan63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2



L 53989-65 EWT(l) EWT(m) EWP(w) EPF(c) EPR(c) EWA(d) EWP(t) EWP(b)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS 4021

Card 1/1

L 22634-65 [illegible] Pr-4 Pr-4/Ps-4/
Pt-[illegible]

[illegible] to determine the forbidden energy gap, [illegible], at ultrahigh quasihydrostatic pressures [illegible] to [illegible] apparatus [illegible], N. N. Kuzin, and S. V. Popova ([illegible]). Silver chloride was used as the pressure [illegible]. [illegible] diagram of the sample after pressurizing showed that the [illegible] crystal structure

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00092801000

L 22634-65

ACCESSION NR: AP[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] temperature [illegible] and the effect

[illegible] conductivity was known to be independent in the samples at

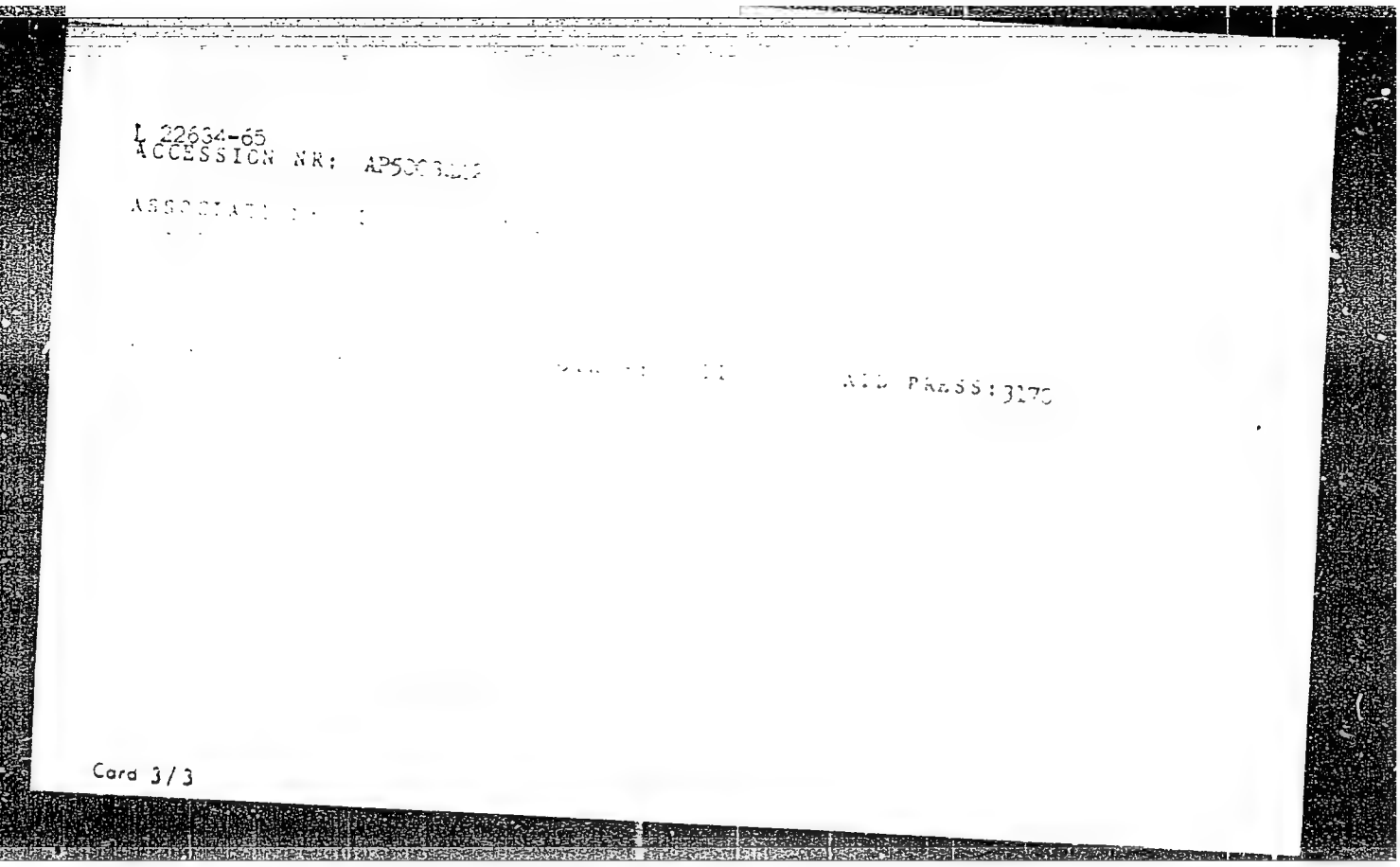
[illegible]

method of least squares from the [illegible] where k is the Boltzmann constant and R is the resistance of the sample. The plot of E_g versus pressure showed a 0.84 ev max E_g for [illegible] of pressure. The experimental E_g values obtained were

[illegible]

approaches zero. [illegible]

Card 2/3



L 22634-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003[illegible]

ASSOCIATION:

AIR PRESS: 3170

Card 3/3

L 18769-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6003782 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/001/0172/0175

AUTHORS: Pospelov, Yu. A.; Kuzin, N. N.

ORG: Institute of Physics of High Pressures AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut fiziki vysokikh davleniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: On the question of metallization of CsI under pressure

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 172-175

TOPIC TAGS: cesium compound, phase transition, pressure effect, electric resistance, dielectric property, metal property

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check on the conversion of a dielectric into a metal under high pressure by measuring directly the dependence of the electric resistivity on the pressure in static conditions. The measurements were made with apparatus described previously (PTE N . 1, 194, 1964), modified to permit temperature measurements. The method was based on the Bridgman anvil procedure. The resistance was measured with a megger kept at constant

Card 1/2

L 18769-66

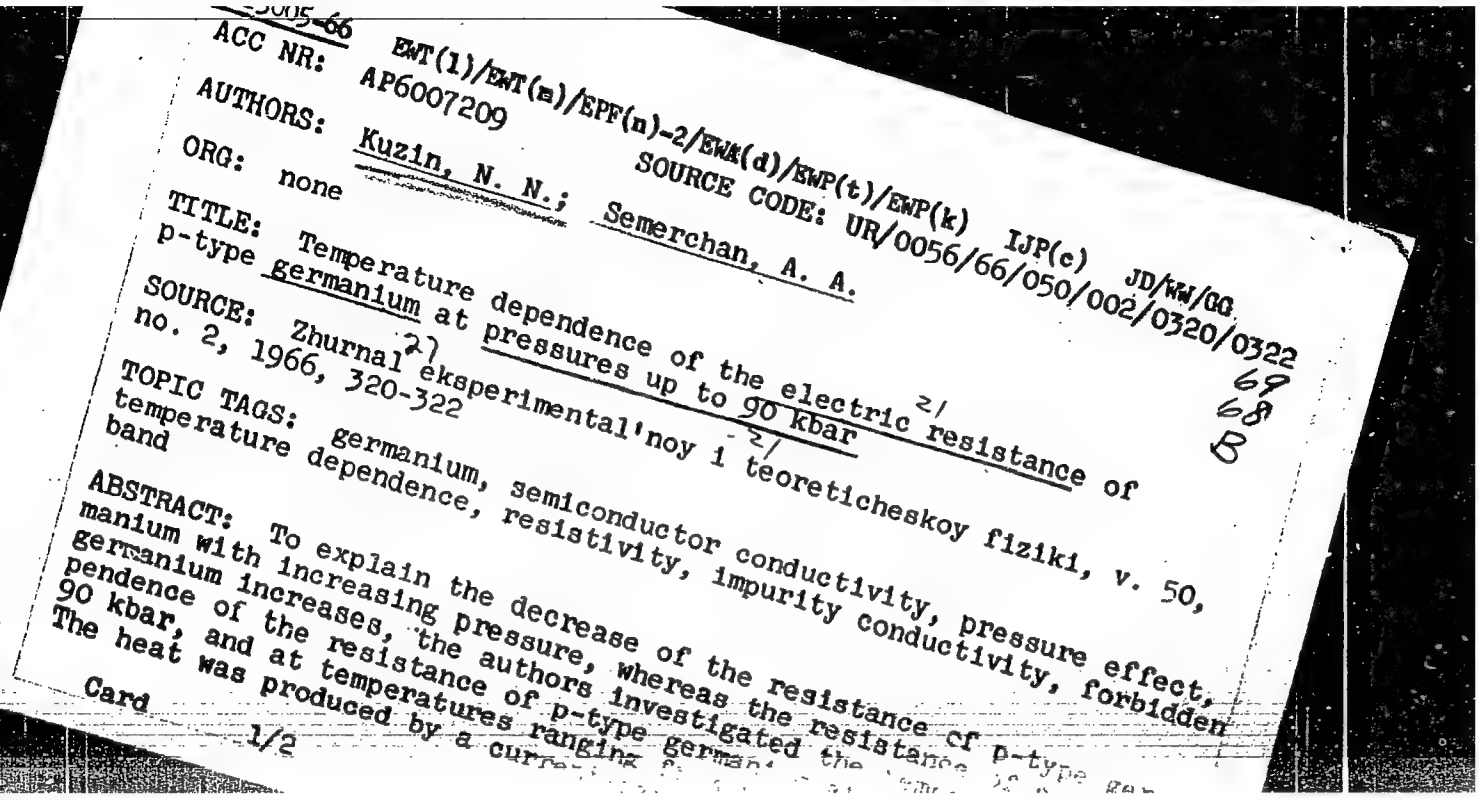
ACC NR: AP6003782

3

temperature in a thermostat. The results showed that CsI does not become metallized at pressures up to 180 kbar (degree of compression $V/V_0 \approx 0.63$), in agreement with the theoretical calculations of M. Flower and N. H. March (Phys. Rev. v. 125, 1144, 1962). The authors also calculated the temperature to which the CsI is heated under shock compression from the static data, deriving for this purpose a formula which relates the Bridgman isotherm with the Hugoniot adiabat and estimating the temperature on the shock adiabat. The calculated temperature is 2000K for 121 kbar and 3620K for 200 kbar. It is concluded that the high temperatures explain the apparent 'metallization' of CsI observed by others. The authors thank L. F. Vereshchagin for interest in the work and a useful discussion, and A. A. Semerchan for help with the work. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11, 20 SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 SM



EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WW/GG
ACC NR: AP6007209 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/002/0320/0322

AUTHORS: Kuzin, N. N.; Semerchan, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the electric resistance of p-type germanium at pressures up to 90 kbar

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 2, 1966, 320-322

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, semiconductor conductivity, pressure effect, temperature dependence, resistivity, impurity conductivity, forbidden band

ABSTRACT: To explain the decrease of the resistance of p-type germanium with increasing pressure, whereas the resistance of n-type germanium increases, the authors investigated the resistance of p-type [illegible] pendence of the resistance of p-type germanium at pressures up to 90 kbar, and at temperatures ranging [illegible] The heat was produced by a curre[illegible]

Card 1/2

temperature the character
maximum is observed at higher temperatures which
tivity begins to play the dominant role. The different pressure
dependence of the two types of germanium is attributed primarily to
the unequal ratio of the intrinsic and impurity conductivity, which
depends on the pressure, temperature, and on the number of types of
impurities. The width of the forbidden gap is obtained at tempera-
tures from 127 to 152C, being equal to the slope of the plots of the
logarithm of the resistance against the temperature. A plot of the
gap against the pressure is presented and is seen also to have a
maximum at 40 kbar. The plot of the gap is somewhat lower for p-type
germanium than that obtained earlier (FTT v. 7, 144, 1965) for n-type
germanium, but the difference is attributed to the difference in the
temperature intervals within which the gap was measured. The authors
thank Professor L. F. Vereshchagin for a discussion of the results.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 dla

KUZIN, N. P.

Kuzin, N. P. - "Investigation of the Process of Cutting Optical Glass on a Lathe." Leningrad Inst of Precision Mechanics and Optics. Leningrad, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

KUZIN, N. S. Cand Ped Sci -- (diss) ~~XXXXXXXX~~ "~~Turning-Lathe~~ Lathework Training of Students ~~in a~~ of Secondary Schools for the Blind." Mos, 1957. 16 pp 20 cm. (Scientific Research Inst ~~xxDefektologxx~~ of Defectology, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR), 100 copies (KL, 26-57, 114)

KUSIN, N.S. (Moskva)

Characteristics of power presses with various types of driving used in the clothing industry. Shvein.prom. no.6:16-18 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Power presses)
(Pressing of garments)

KUZIN, N.S., kand. pedagogicheskikh nauk, assistent

Technical and economic characteristics of pressers used in the clothing industry. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.24:243-249 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra organizatsii proizvodstva i ekonomiki legkoy promyshlennosti Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Pressing of garments--Equipment and supplies)

MOSHKATT, Isaak L'vovich; RODZILLER, Iosif Davidovich; KUZIN, N.V., vedushshiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Methods for the purification of waste water] Metody ochistki stochnykh vod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 249 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Petroleum waste)

KUZIN, P.

"Sputnik" pocket radio receiver. Radio no.4:31-33 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Radio—Receivers and reception)

KUZIN, P.

In the State Production Committee for the Gas Industry of the U.S.S.R. Gaz.prom. no.5:53-54 '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Gas industry)

KUZIN, P., inzh.

Corrugated, reinforced-concrete, pile planking with stiffeners. (MIRA 16:8)
Rech. transp. 22 no.5:48 My '63.

(Concrete piling)

KUZIN, P.

Transistorized magnetic tape recorder. Radio no.9:30-33 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

SOV/179-59-1-9/36

AUTHORS: Guseyn-Zade, M. I. and Kuzin, P. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Action of an Impulsive Load on an Elastic Layer, Lying on a Liquid Elastic Half-Space (Deystviye impul'sivnoy nagruzki na uprugiy sloy, lezhashchiy na zhidkom uprugom poluprostranstve)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 1, pp 64-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the dynamic problem of an elastic layer lying on a liquid elastic half-space under the action of impulses applied to some point of the surface of the layer (a liquid elastic half-space is an elastic medium in which the shear modulus is zero). G. I. Petrashen' (Refs.1-3) has considered the dynamic problem of a layered isotropic medium. Using his results, supplemented by the methods of incomplete separation of variables and of the operational calculus, the solution of the problem can be obtained in the form of a contour integral; and this solution is given in a form convenient for numerical calculation. The displacements and stresses in

Card 1/2

Action of an Impulsive Load on an Elastic Layer, Lying on a Liquid Elastic Half-Space

the layer and the half-space are obtained during a relatively small time interval following the instant of applying the impulsive load. On the basis of the derived stress field, an attempt is made to elucidate the possible tearing away of the layer. Thanks are expressed to V. S. Boytsova, T. F. Barysheva, V. A. Pylyayeva and N. K. Fedyanina for carrying out the calculations. There are 4 tables, 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1958.

Card 2/2

S/179/62/000/006/012/022
E199/E442

AUTHOR: Kuzin, P.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: On the dynamic bending of a rigid-plastic cylindrical shell

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.6, 1962, 88-94

TEXT: The author considers finite built-in shells acted upon by concentrated ring forces. Two types of impulse forces are considered: 1) (rectangular impulse)

$$Q = Q_0 = \text{const} \quad \text{when} \quad 0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant \tau_1, \quad Q = 0 \quad \text{when} \quad \tau_1 < \tau.$$

$$Q = \frac{RP}{\sigma_0 LH} \qquad \tau = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_0 H}{\mu}}\,\frac{t}{R}$$

where R - radius of the middle surface, P - radial ring load, L - length, H - thickness, σ_0 - yield stress, μ - density per unit surface area, τ - time. 2) (shock loading at constant velocity) $Q(\tau)$ acts on the section x_0/L with constant

Card 1/2

velocity (here x_o - coordinate of loaded section). The basic equation is

$$c^2 \frac{\partial^2 m}{\partial y^2} + n = - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \tau^2}$$

A square yield stress diagram is assumed (P.G.Hodge. J. Mech. Phys. Solids, no.3, 1955, 176). For the first type of loading two deformation cases are given: i) only a part of the shell is deformed, ii) the entire shell is deformed. Both these deformations are investigated when $0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant \tau_1$ and $\tau > \tau_1$. Curves are given for the deflection of the shell after different periods of time, and the bearing capacity of the shell is estimated. For the second type of loading the deformation is divided into three phases: i) deformation of a non-stationary "hinged" section of the shell, ii) deformation of two neighbouring sections, iii) all three "hinged" sections are stationary. Curves of deflection of the shell in the third phase are given. There are 9 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1962
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4035063 S/0179/64/000/002/0105/0115

AUTHOR: Kuzin, P. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Dynamics of a rigid-plastic cylindrical shell of finite length

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1964, 105-115

TOPIC TAGS: shell, shell dynamics, cylindrical shell, rigid plastic shell, finite-length shell, rectangular pulse, constant velocity impact

ABSTRACT: The dynamic behavior of a cylindrical shell made of a perfect rigid-plastic material, simply supported at its ends and subjected to a concentrated hoop load (see Fig. 1. in the Enclosure) is analyzed in cases of rectangular impulse and impact with a constant velocity. The shell behavior after load removal is also discussed. Five solutions are presented for various parameters determining load, geometry and deflection rates, and five corresponding phases of shell motion after load removal in each case are obtained. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 107 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4035063

SUBMITTED: 13Jul63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4035063

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1

Card 3/3

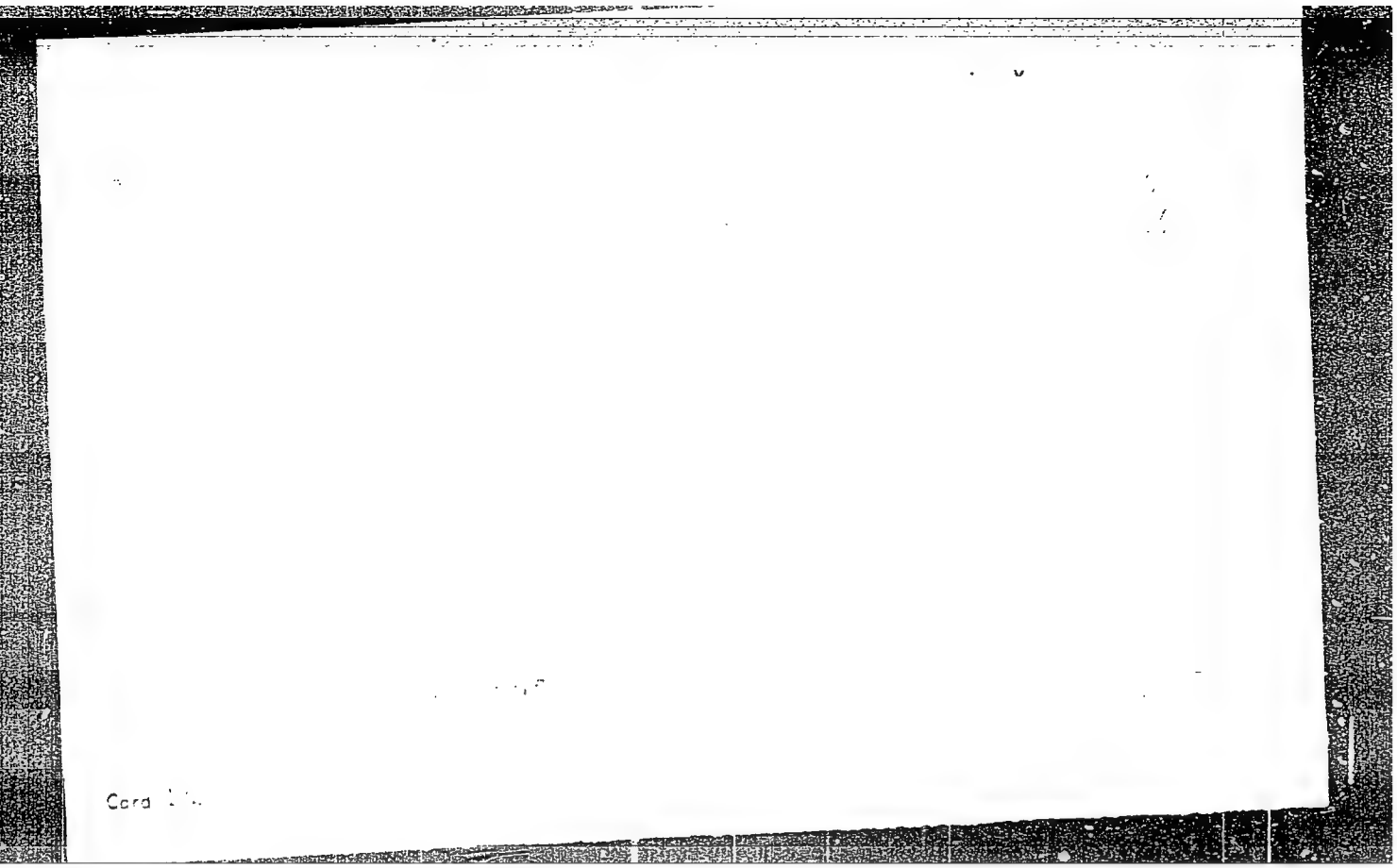
KUZIN, P. A.; SHAPIRO, G. S.

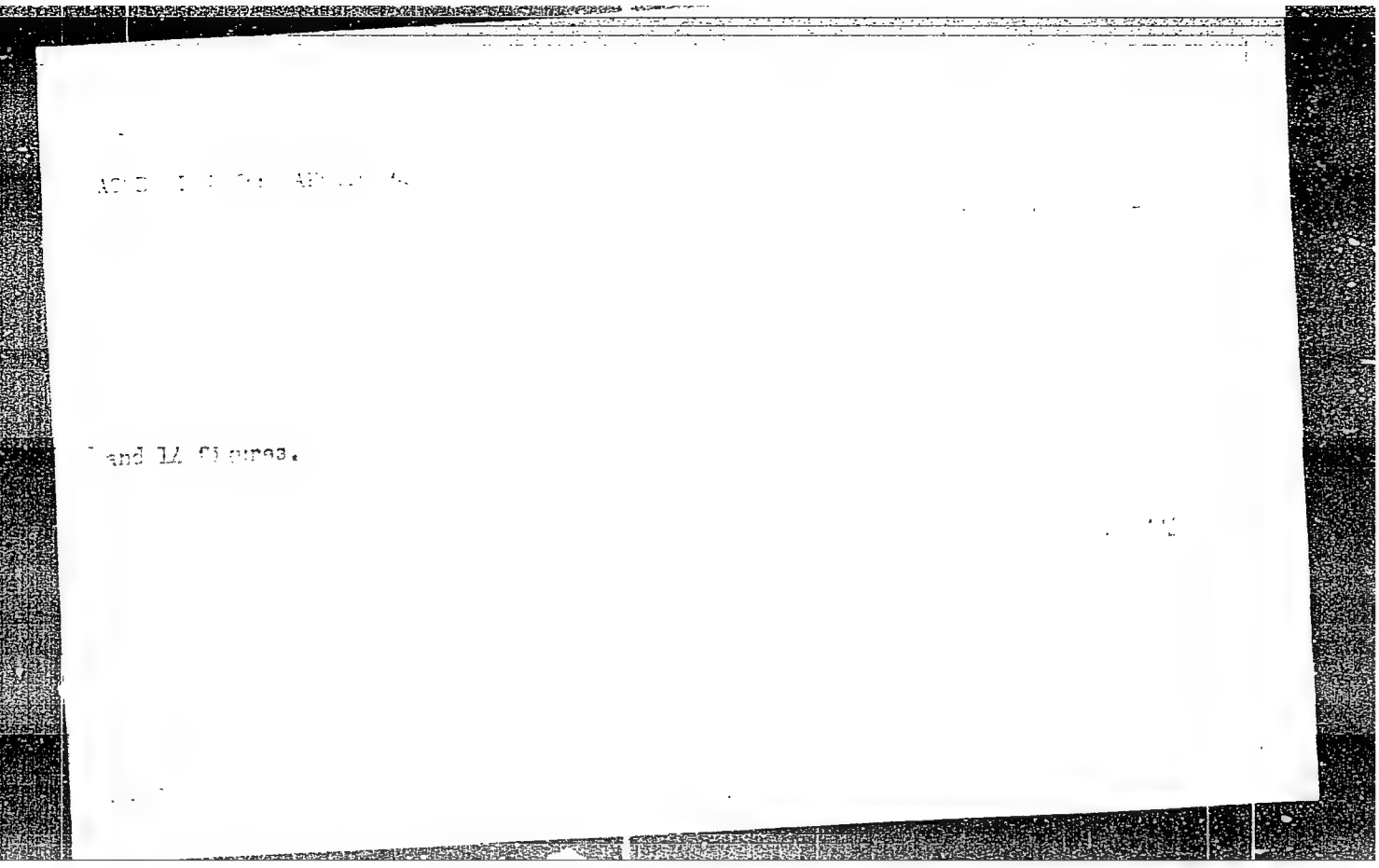
"Dynamic behavior of a plastic structure."

report presented at 10th Intl Cong, Applied Mechanics, Munich, 30 Aug-5 Sep 64.

KUZIN, P.A. (Moskva)

Dynamics of a rigid plastic cylindrical shell of finite length.
Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. i mashinostr. no. 2:105-115 Mr-Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:5)





and 14 figures.

KUZIN, P.; CHAUS, K.

Improving work organization. Stroi.mat.2 no.12:8 D '56.(MLRA 10:2)

1. Brigadir betonshchikov zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.4 (for Kuzin). 2. Nachal'nik smeny zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.4 (for Chaus).

(Cement industries)

KUZIN, P.G., inzh.

I-shaped reinforced concrete sheet piling. Rech.transp. 18 no.1:40-42 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Concrete piling)

KUZIN, P.G., inzh.

Prestressed reinforced concrete I-shapped sheet-piles. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.4:180-181 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Piling (Civil engineering))

KUZIN, P., inzh.

Sectional reinforced concrete embankment. Rech. transp. 20 no.8: 41-42 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Embankments) (Reinforced concrete construction)

KUZIN, P., inzh.

New method of manufacturing sectional reinforced concrete piles. Rech. transp. 21 no.10:43-44 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Concrete piling)

KUZIN, P.

In the Main Administration of the Gas Industry. Gaz. prom. (MIRA 11:8)
no.8:55-56 Ag '58.
(Gas industry)

KUZIN, P.; CHERNYAK, L.; ZAREMBO, K.

Brief news. Gaz. prom. no.9:52-56 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Gas pipes) (Petroleum industry)

KUZIN, P.

In the Main Administration for the Supply and Distribution of Gas to Cities of the U.S.S.R. Gaz.prom. 4 no.6:54-55 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Gas distribution)

KUZIN, P.

In the Main Administration of the Gas Industry of U.S.S.R.
Gaz.prom. 4 no.10:53-54 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines) (Automatic control)

KUZIN, P.I.

Gas industry in the U.S.S.R. 1940-1960. Gaz.prom. 5 no.6:56 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Gas industry)

KUZIN, P.

Gas industry in 1961. Gas.prom. 5 no.10:55 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Gas industry)

KUZIN, P.

Gas pipeline Dzharkak - Bukhara - Samarkand - Tashkent in operation.
Gaz.prom. 6 no.2:55-56 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KUZIN, P.

At the Main Administration of the Gas Industry of the U.S.S.R. Gaz. prom. 6 no.3:54-55 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Gas industry)

POLEY, S.I.; KUZIN, P.I.; KORSUN, Ye.P., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[The knowledge of economy should be available to every gas industry worker] Ekonomicheskie znaniia - kazhdomu rabotniku gazovoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 28 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Gas industry--Management) (Pipelines)